マイクロプラスチック汚染の現状、対策、国際動向

高田秀重

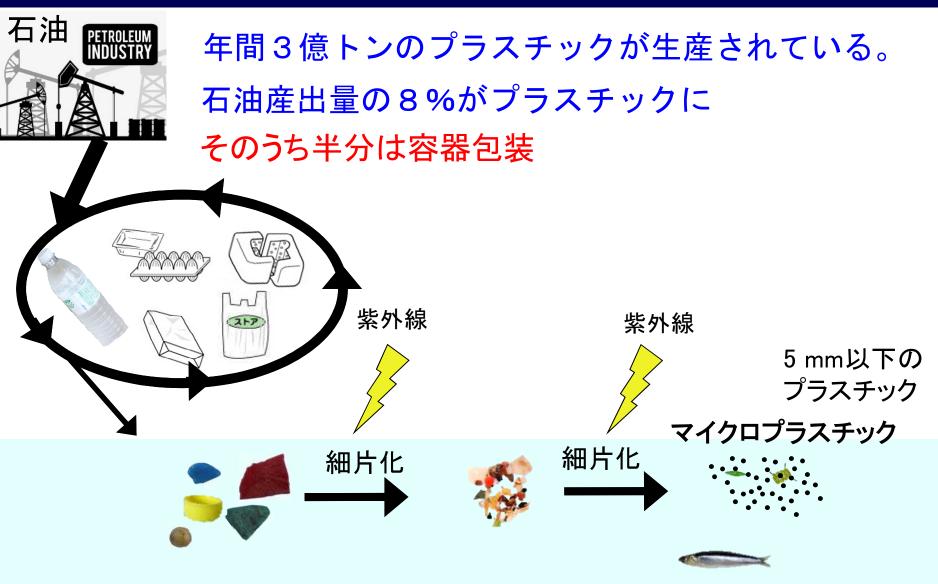


東京農工大学 農学部 環境資源科学科

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陸上の廃棄物処理からもれたプラスチックが河川を通して海へ流入



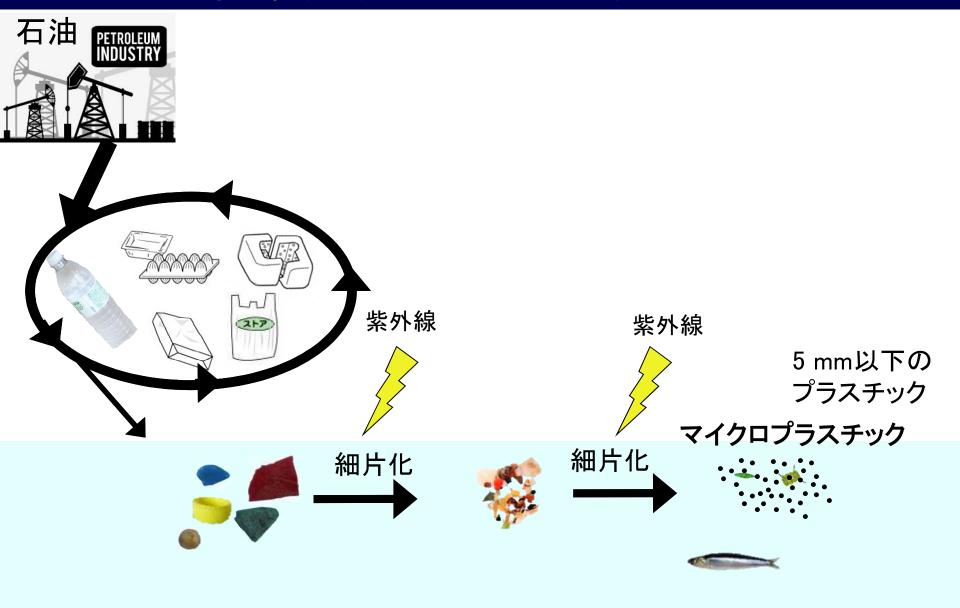
特にことわりのない限り、本稿では「プラスチック」とは「石油から作られたプラスチック」を指す。

たくさん使えば、プラゴミもたくさん出る

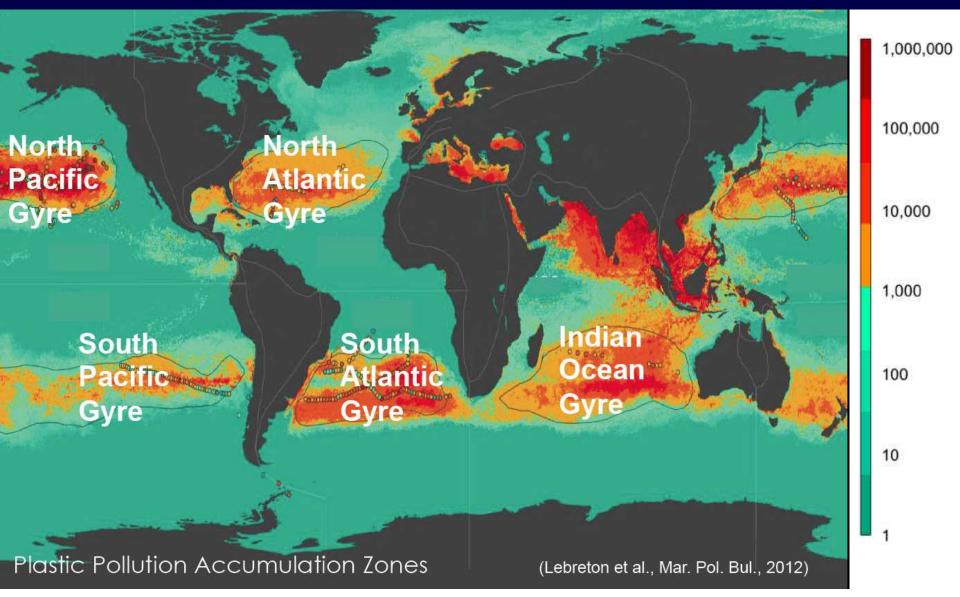


プラスチックのゴミは浮いて遠くまで運ばれる ハワイ島、 カミロビーチ

プラスチックは紫外線、熱、波の力などにより細かな破片になっていく



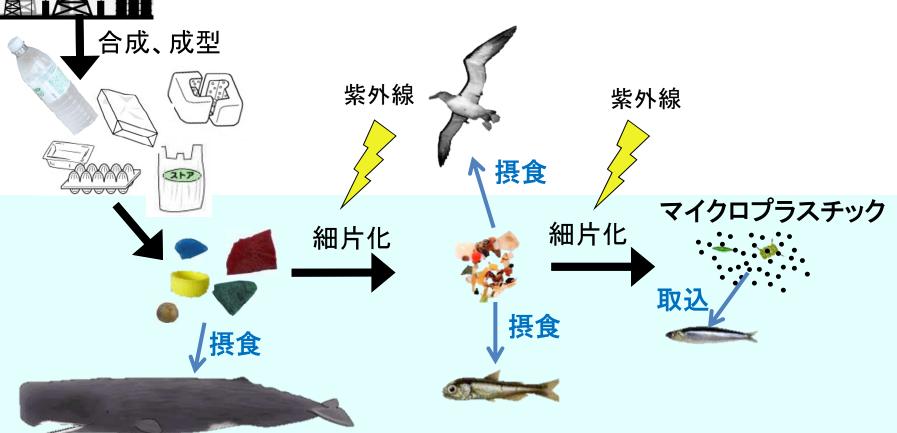
5兆個のプラスチックが世界の海を漂っている



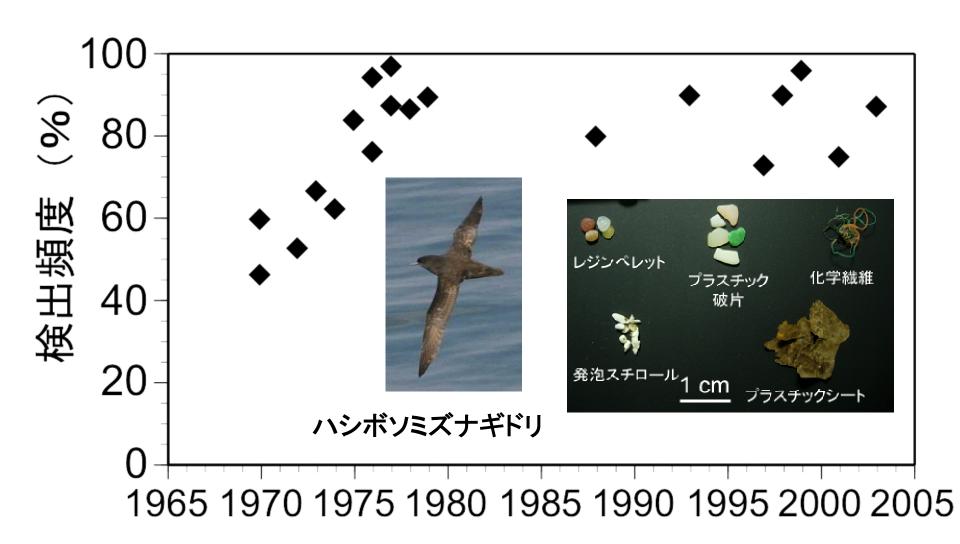
石油 PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

海洋プラスチックは海洋生物に摂食される

大きなプラスチックは大型海洋生物が摂食する



海鳥の胃の中からのプラスチック検出頻度は経年的に増えてきて、 1980年にはほぼ全ての個体からプラスチックが検出された。



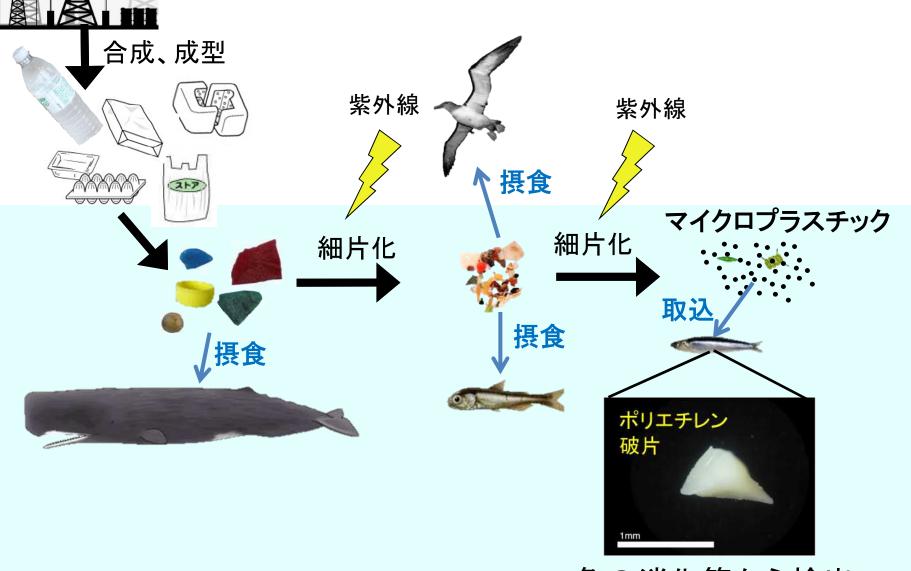
西暦 (年)

山下ら(2016)より

石油 PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

海洋プラスチックは海洋生物に摂食される

小さなプラスチックは低次栄養段階生物が取りこむ



魚の消化管から検出

イワシの体内から検出されるプラスチックの大部分はプラスチック破片

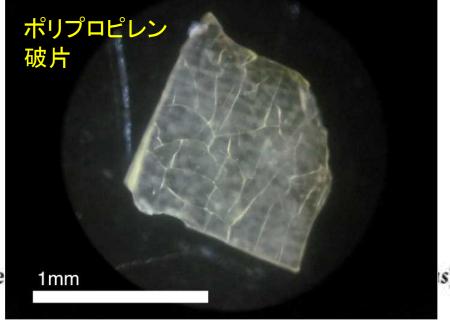


80 %のイワシからプラスチックが検出

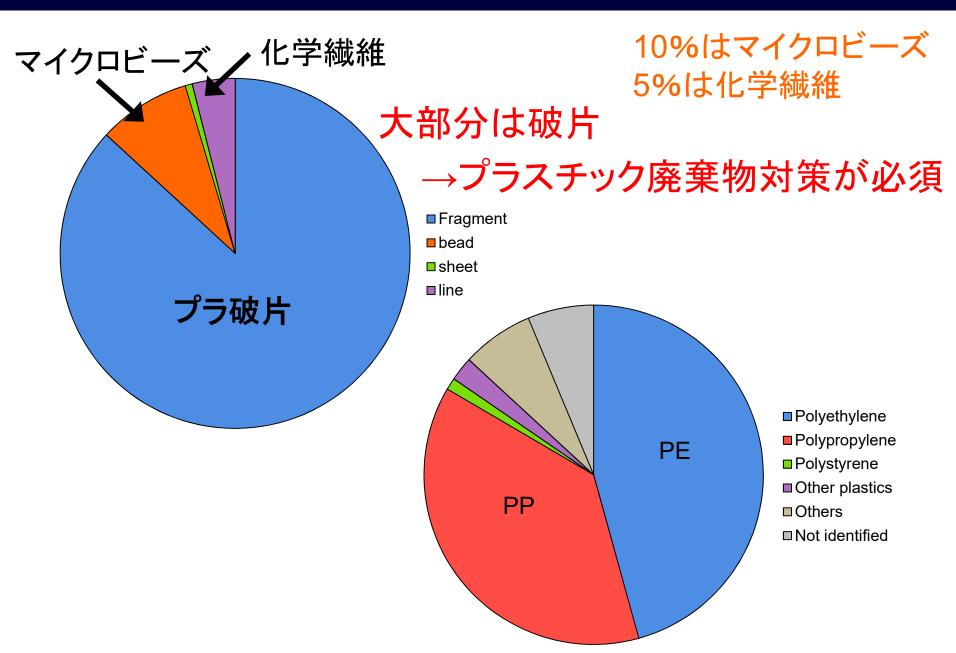


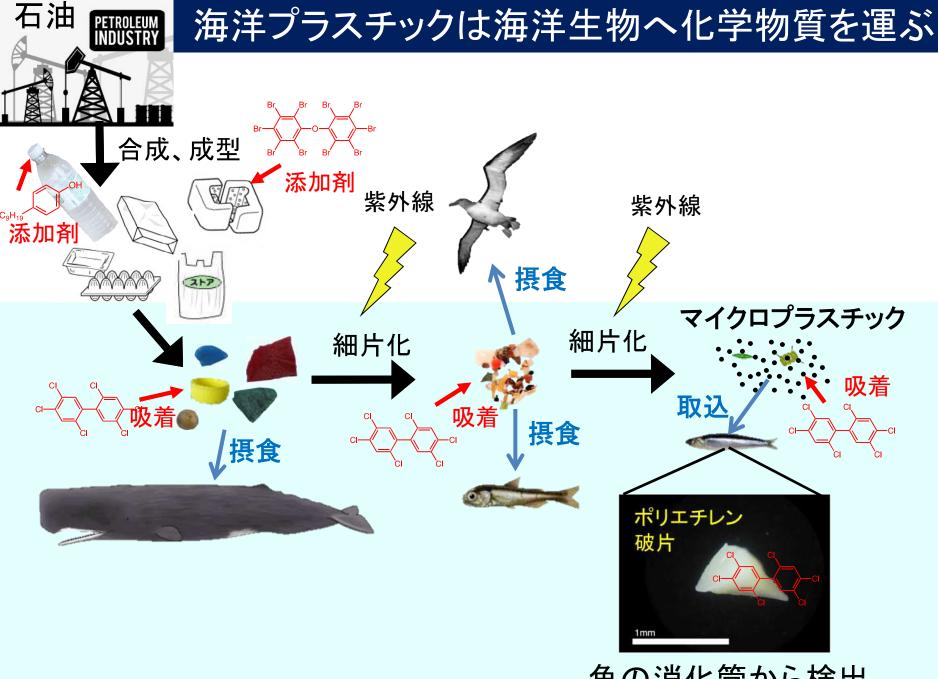
Figure 3. Types of plastics recovered from digestive (a) Percentage by shape. (b) Percentage by polymer.





イワシから検出されたマイクロプラスチックの9割は破片

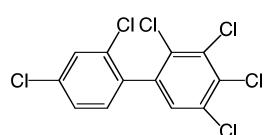




魚の消化管から検出

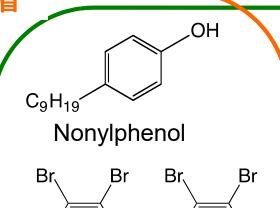
海洋漂流プラスチックから検出される有害化学物質





Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs)

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)



Br

Br'

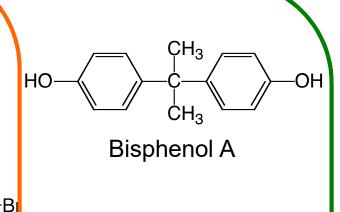
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)

Br

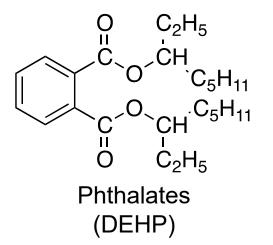
Br

Br

Hexabromocyclododecares (HBCDs)



添加剤



ペットボトルの蓋中の環境ホルモン

ノニルフェノール (ng/g) 1 10 100 1000

日本 | 炭酸飲料、お茶など ミネラルウォーター

オーストラリア 中国 フランドガ ギ番ンス ドガ ギ番ンドカ イスラエル

韓国 マレーシア フィリピン 南アフリカ

台湾

ケニア

アラブ首長国連合 アメリカ合衆国 ベトナム

× × XX ×

製品にもともと添加剤として含まれている







Fig. 2. Concentrations of organic micropollutants in marine plastic fragments.

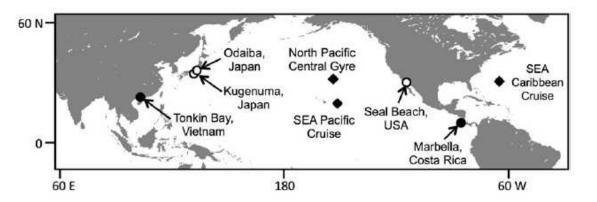


Fig. 1. Sampling locations. Closed diamond: open ocean sample; closed circle: remote beach sample; open circle: urban beach sample

プラスチックは周辺海水中から残留性有機汚染物質(POPs)を吸着する

PCBs

$$CI_n$$
 CI_n

- ·Industrial products for a variety of uses including dielectric fluid, heat medium, and lubricants.
- Endocrine disrupting chemicals

周辺海水中から吸着

DDTs

- •DDT and its metabolites such as DDE and DDD.
- •DDT was used as insecticides
- •Endocrine disrupting chemicals

プラスチック

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·Insecticide

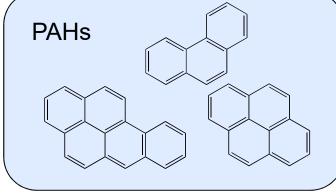
Mato et al. (2001), ES&T

$$+$$
CH₂-CH₂ $+$ _n

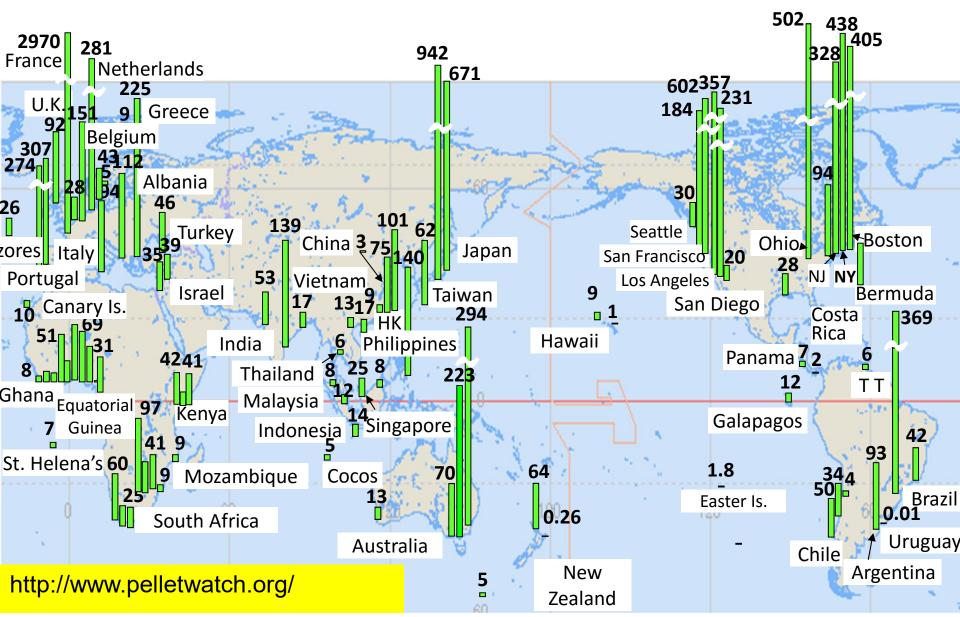
Polyethylene (PE)

$$CH_3$$
 $-(CH_2-CH-)_n$

Polyprorylene (PP)



マイクロプラスチックがPOPsを吸着する



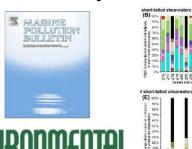
PCBs concentrations in beached plastic pellets (ng/g)

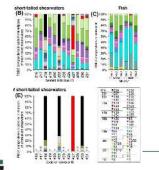
生物に取り込んだプラスチックから化学物質は生物組織に移行・蓄積する

Accumulation of plastic-derived chemicals in tissues of seabirds ingesting marine plastics

Kosuke Tanaka", Hideshige Takada ^{a.}", Rei Yamashita", Kaoruko Mizukawa", Masa-aki Fukuwaka^b, Yutaka Watanuki ^c

2013; Faculty of 1000





2015

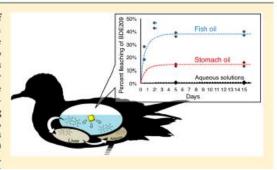
Facilitated Leaching of Additive-Derived PBI Seabirds' Stomach Oil and Accumulation in

Kosuke Tanaka,[†] Hideshige Takada,*^{,†} Rei Yamashita,[†] Kaoruko M and Yutaka Watanuki[§]

[†]Laboratory of Organic Geochemistry, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technol [‡]Hokkaido National Fisheries Research Institute, Fisheries Research Agency, Kushiro [§]Faculty of Fisheries, Hokkaido University, Hakodate, Hokkaido 041-8611, Japan

Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Our previous study suggested the transfer of polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE) flame retardants from ingested plastics to seabirds' tissues. To understand how the PBDEs are transferred, we studied leaching from plastics into digestive fluids. We hypothesized that stomach oil, which is present in the digestive tract of birds in the order Procellariiformes, acts as an organic solvent, facilitating the leaching of hydrophobic chemicals. Pieces of plastic compounded with deca-BDE were soaked in several leaching solutions. Trace amounts were leached into distilled water, seawater, and acidic pepsin solution. In contrast, over 20 times as much material was leached into stomach oil, and over 50 times as much into fish oil (a major component of stomach oil).



EDVIRONMENTAL Science & Technology

2016

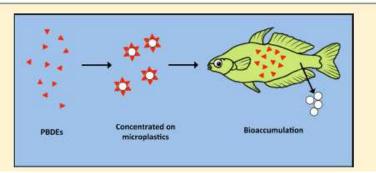
pubsacs.org/est

Chemical Pollutants Sorbed to Ingested Microbeads from Personal Care Products Accumulate in Fish

Peter Wardrop, † Jeff Shimeta, † Dayanthi Nugegoda, † Paul D. Morrison, † Ana Miranda, † Min Tang, ‡ and Bradley O. Clarke * †

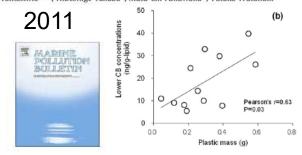
[†]Centre for Environmental Sustainability and Remediation, RMIT University, GPO Box 2476, Melbourne, Victoria 3001, Australia [‡]Key Laboratory of Advanced Materials of Tropical Island Resources, Ministry of Education; School of Materials and Chemical Engineering, Hainan University, Haikou, Hainan 570228, China

Supporting Information



Physical and chemical effects of ingested plastic debris on short-tailed shearwaters, Puffinus tenuirostris, in the North Pacific Ocean

Rei Yamashita a.c.*, Hideshige Takada a, Masa-aki Fukuwaka b, Yutaka Watanuki c



Artide

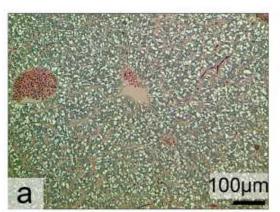
プラスチックに含まれる化学物質による生物への影響

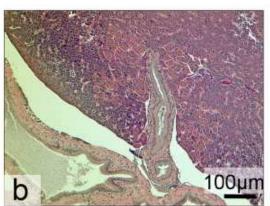
室内実験ではプラスチックに吸着した化学物質により、プラスチックを摂食した生物(メダカ、ゴカイ)の肝機能の障害が観測されている。またポリスチレン微粒子の曝露により、牡蠣の再生産能力が落ちたという実験結果も報告されている。

Ingested plastic transfers hazardous chemicals to fish and induces hepatic stress

しかし、野外の生物ではまだマイクロ プラスチックが媒介した化学物質曝露 による影響は観測されていない。 プラスチック量や化学物質量が室内 実験のレベルより低い。

Chelsea M. Rochman¹, Eunha Hoh², Tomofumi Kurobe¹ & Swee J. Teh¹





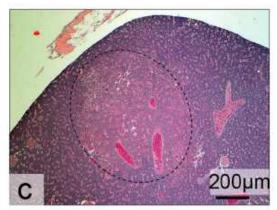


Figure 4 | Liver Histopathology in medaka sampled after 2 months. Micrographs show livers that are glycogen-rich from the control treatment (a) and glycogen-depleted from the virgin-plastic (b) and the marine-plastic treatment (c). An eosinophilic focus of cellular alteration, a precursor to a tumor, was observed in one fish from the virgin-plastic treatment (b). The circle highlights eosinophilic (pinkish coloration) hepatocytes,

堆積物コアを利用して汚染のトレンドを解析:東京におけるコア採取



マイクロプラスチック汚染の進行が示された

泥の中のマイクロプラスチックの量

